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AGRICULTURE

No. 1344

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MAJOR CROP PROGRESS AND WEATHER REPORTING

COTTON PEST FORECAST FOR KIRGIZSTAN

Frunze SEL'SKOYE KHOZYASTVO KIRGIZII in Russian No 4, Apr 82 p 24

[Article entitled: "The Cotton Plant"]

[Text] COTTON MOTH The number of pupae entering into hibernation was from 1.5 to 1.7 specimens per square meter. Under optimal conditions of spring and summer, there is the possibility of increased numbers of the pest, especially the second and third generations. Means of eradication of the cotton moth: three applications of trichogramma for use against one generation, the treatment consisting of an 85 percent ethyl alcohol solution of dendrobacillus (2 kg per hectare + Sevin), an 80 percent solution of chlorophos, a 30 percent solution of fozalon (0.3 kg per hectare), a 50 percent ethyl alcohol solution of Thiodan (2.0-2.5 kg per hectare). An application of khabrobrakon is necessary for caterpillars.

SPIDER WEB TICK The average count of the pest in 1981 was from 3-15 specimens per leaf, concentrations being for the most part around the edges and about the hive--up to 40-70 specimens per leaf. Under favorable conditions of spring and summer, the number of pests will be substantial on all lands planted with cotton.

APHIDS A high count of this pest was observed everywhere, and in 1982 a large number is expected under favorable conditions. Means of eradication of suctorial pests: treatment with a preparation of a 25 percent solution of Anthio (2.0-2.5 kg per hectare), a 30 percent solution of Acrex (3.0-3.5 kg per hectare), a 20 percent solution of Kelthane (3.5-5.0 kg per hectare), a 50 percent ethyl alcohol solution of Tedion (3.0-5.0 kg per hectare), a 30 percent ethyl alcohol solution of fozalon (3.0-3.3 kg per hectare), a 40 percent solution of phosphamide.

GUMMOSIS Its appearance on the cotton plant will depend to a great degree on the quality of treatment of seeds with Fenthion (10-12 kg per ton of linted seeds and 6-8 kg per ton of acid-delinted seeds).

WILT This will begin to be noted in all cotton growing regions, especially in Aravanskiy rayon.

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BRIEFS

ON LARGE FIELDS--On farms of Chimkentskaya oblast, the only oblast in Kazakhstan where cotton is grown, everything is ready for sowing of this valuable crop. On all the land set aside for cotton--126,000 hectares--the soil is ready, the irrigation and drainage systems have been cleaned, all machinery is in a state of readiness. An ensured storage of 15,800 tons of seed is on hand, enough to completely supply all of the oblast's farms. Already 11,000 tons have been treated and much of it acid-delinted. This year particular attention is being given to cotton quality, and this work has begun with good seed growing. Rayon varieties have been precisely determined. The best producing varieties of southern Kazakhstan are "S-4727," "108-F" and "Tashkent-6." Of all the lands for cotton growing, 90,000 hectares will now be sown using industrial technology, twice as much as last year. [By A. Utyaganov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 1] 9964

COTTON SOWING IN CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST--Cotton growers of Chimkent are working at full speed to take advantage of the warm weather. They have already planted cotton on 906,100 hectares; more than half the area has been sown with acid-delinted seeds. This is the first time that this advanced agricultural process is being used in the oblast to such a large degree. More than 453 mechanized teams--using industrial technology--are carrying out an organized sowing of cotton. And using this new method, at least 50,000 hectares are now to be planted, or about one half of the sown area. [Excerpt] [Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 82 p 1] 9964

CHIMKENT--Farmers of Kazakhstan yesterday finished the sowing of cotton. A control verification showed that work was high quality. Success was in a large part due to two-shift work of planting units and to introduction of industrial technology for sowing this industrial crop on more than half of the acreage. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 May 82 p 1] 9964

CHIMKENTSKAYA OBLAST--All the cotton producing rayons of the oblast completed sowing of the crop. This valuable industrial crop is now being sown of more than 120,000 acres of irrigated land. [Text] [Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 1] 9964

SPRING SOWING OF COTTON CONTINUES--Spring was unseasonably cool and lasted quite late in southern Kazakhstan. This caused the oblast's cotton growers a number of problems: indeed, for sowing such a warm weather crop as cotton, it is necessary that the soil be sufficiently warmed. They had to delay going into the fields until the second half of April when warm weather finally set in. The sowing is now being completed. Trying to repair an omission, the masters of the cotton fields have brought into use all resources and means. Among machine operators from unit teams, founded on the method of Ipatovo workers, competition has started for speed and quality of work. This year particular attention is being given to industrial technology for the sowing of cotton. Using this progressive method, this valuable industrial crop was grown on 50,000 hectares last year; this year it will be grown on more than 80,000. In shock work fashion, other farms of Pakhtaaral'skiy rayon completed sowing. In one day seeds were planted on 3,500-4,000 hectares. Production per planting unit exceeded the quota one and one-half times. The farmers of Pakhtaaral'skiy rayon are now to sell the state 100,000 tons of this "white gold," 15,000 tons more than quota. A huge labor effort prevails on many famrs of Kirovskiy, Lelesskiy, Turkestanskiy and other rayons of the oblast. The pace of the sowing work is increasing each day. [By L. Yur'yev] [Excerpts] [Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 1] 9964

COTTON PLANTING IN KASSR--Farmers of Kazakhstan have begun the large scale sowing of cotton. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 18, Apr 82 p 3] 9964

COMPLETION OF COTTON SOWING--Cotton growers of Chimkentskaya oblast usually do not commence sowing right away. But this year the sowing campaign is being carried out simultaneously in all rayons. Each day the area planted increases by 16,000 hectares, and this is twice as much as last year. Cotton was sown on up to 90,000 hectares, this using industrial technology. Planters with accurate spacers are being used which can spread fertilizer and herbicides at the same time. Farms of Dzhetysayskiy, Kelesskiy, Saryagachskiy and other rayons finished sowing before May. The entire oblast was close to this. Well organized work and selfless efforts can be seen in the labor of many collectives of machine operators, planting from 14-15 hectares per day, as against a quota of 8-9. Farmers of Chimkentskaya and Tashkent oblasts have shared their experiences for many years. Recently farmers of Chinazskiy and Yangiyul'skiy rayons of Uzbekistan visited cotton growers of Kelesskiy rayon. They told how watering systems are reconstructed in areas of their own oblast where old irrigation systems are in use, how to eradicate perennial weeds and pests, and how to organize the sowing and harvesting on massifs with uneven land formations. The first shoots have already appeared on fields of kolkhozs and sovkhozs of the oblast. Their even lines confirm that the first step of the struggle for a good cotton crop has been successful. Next is to care for the crop. [By A. Utyaganov, foreign correspondent for SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'] [Excerpts] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 1] 9964

OSH SOWING--The sowing campaign on farms raising cotton in the high mountains of KiSSR has begun. Machine operators of the Seydykum sovkhoz were the first to head out for the fields, working almost 2,000 hectares of land in the Kok-Dzharskay valley. They have decided to carry out the work in the best agro-technical time period--8-10 working days. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Apr 82 p 1] 9964

CSO: 1824/429

LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

HAY MOWING CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAUCASUS DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 1

/Article by G. Gubanov, A. Dergachev and O. Pavlov, special IZVESTIYA correspondents, Krasnodar, Stavropol' and Rostov-on-Don: "Hay Mowing Is in Progress"/

> /Excerpts/ North Caucasus is the country's recognized granary. The grain field is vast here. However, this is also a region of large-scale animal husbandry. Its intensification is one of the requirements of the food program for local agriculture. There is a great deal of livestock on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the region. An increase in its productivity depends on the state of the fodder base.
>
> The Kuban', Don and Stavropol' are characterized by highly plowed up agricultural land. There are not so many meadows and pastures here. However, the conditions of southern farming make it possible to gather several harvests of grass from cultivated areas, to utilize repeated sowings for feed purposes and to provide livestock with high-grade rations. Owing to the cool spring, hay mowing has begun with some delay.

Hay mowing is in full swing in the Kuban'. The preparations for it were just as thorough as for the grain harvest. Trucks with extended sides and canopies carefully covered at the top are now traveling on steppe roads--they are carrying lucerne cuttings. On some farms they are placed in trenches--haylage is being prepared--and on others they are used for vitamin meal. At the same time, early silage is being prepared from rape and rye-rape and grass legume mixtures.

The green harvest in the Kuban' has set a vast conveyer in motion. Today there are tens of thousands of people in meadows. This year 1,100,000 tons of hay and 355,000 tons of grass meal and other dehydrated feed will have to be procured and 780,000 tons of haylage and 6,584,000 tons of silage will have to be stored.

In Stavropol'skiy Kray in the last few years a great deal has been done to strengthen the fodder base of animal husbandry. However, production organizers, specialists and deputies of local soviets rightly believe that by no means all the possibilities are utilized fully.

Therefore, embarking on the present hay mowing, the kray's farmers have set for themselves a serious task, that is, to procure no less than 1,250,000 tons of hay, 1.6 million tons of haylage, 280,000 tons of grass meal, 5.7 million tons of silage and a great deal of other feed.

It is well understood in the kray that feed differs. Often what is entered as income in documents and seems impressive in terms of quantity, in terms of quality does not meet the requirements for high grades. As a result, seemingly there is feed, but the yield on it is not big. That is why the people of Stavropol'skiy Kray pay special attention to the quality of feed procurement and preparation.

Experience has shown that sections are more productive on farms that are better provided primarily with high-quality hay. The attempt to increase the procurement of this type of feed by a minimum of 500,000 tons, as compared with last year, is understandable.

The requirements for the quality of haylage are also rising sharply. Local soviets and people's controllers have placed the technology of haylage procurement under their observation--there must be no violations or simplifications in it. The method of chemical preservation of feed will be used on a large scale in Stavropol' for the first time.

The area of reclaimed land that serves feed production has been increased in Stavropol' recently. Workers in Izobil'nenskiy Rayon initiated an increase in the yield on this land. Soon after the conclusion of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress they appealed for an expansion of socialist competition so that, through an increase in the efficiency of the irrigated field, 100 quintals of fodder units per hectare could be stably obtained by the end of the five-year plan. Last year the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes obtained an average of 85 quintals of fodder units per hectare on reclaimed land and now they have set a goal of 90 quintals.

Harvesting-transport complexes and links are the main and decisive force in feed procurement. However, in addition to this, a great deal can and should be obtained from unsuitable land, forest belts, forests, road shoulders and ravine slopes. Local soviets in contact with farm managers and specialists mobilize owners of private livestock and other population for manual grass harvesting.

On the Don the cool and rainy spring produced a lush growth of grass on meadows, fields and river plains. That is why feed procurement brigades and links had to immediately begin hay mowing, as the saying goes, on a wide front--without preparations and test departures. The third 10-day period in May became the beginning of the month of mass grass mowing.

General concern for the procurement of the maximum amount of hay and grass chop is the characteristic feature of the present hay mowing campaign in the Don. Specialists and machine operators pay special attention to the introduction of advanced methods of feed procurement--use of active ventilation, pressing, utilization of film covers and preservatives, pelleting and granule production.

Rape is becoming ever more widespread on Don fields. This crop is still new for these places, although it has been successfully grown in Neklinovskiy Rayon for several years. Farms in Semikarakorskiy Rayon have allocated 700 hectares of irrigated land for rape and these days they are gathering 250 to 300 quintals of green mass per hectare. Animals have plenty of greens and, in order that grass may not be left to stand too long, it is silaged.

More than 600 mechanized complexes and detachments take part in the shock month of feed procurement. These days it is especially hot on lucerne fields. Out of the 285,000 hectares allocated for this crop green mass has already been harvested from more than 70,000 hectares.

However, many farms in Tarasovskiy, Milyutinskiy and other rayons, of the Ovoshcheprom Trust and of the Donkoneprom Association have not yet expanded the fight for the highest output of feed from the first hay harvest in the right way. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bagayevskiy, Kuybyshevskiy and Orlovskiy Rayons lag behind in the harvesting of lucerne on irrigated land. On this land four or five hay harvests should be obtained.

Mowers have also gone out to unsuitable land, that is, ravines, gullies, forest belts and plains of small rivers. Among them there are pensioners, housewives, schoolchildren and, of course, city dwellers from enterprises under patronage.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

HAY MOWING CAMPAIGN IN BELGORODSKAYA OBLAST DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 1

/Article by P. Nikitin, Belgorodskaya Oblast: "Hello, Meadow!"/

/Excerpts/ The busy season of hay mowing has arrived on the meadows of the Belgorod area. It was awaited and good preparations were made for it. Hay harvesting equipment was placed on the line of readiness a month ago. The units for the preparation of vitamin meal are also in working order. The weather is dry and hot and work is going on from dawn till late at night, until grass is covered with heavy dew.

It is not easy for rural workers. The hay mowing season coincided with no less important and responsible a matter--care of sugar beet crops. As is well known, every hour of good weather is also precious in this operation. City dwellers have come to the aid of rural dwellers.

On land not suitable for mechanized grass harvesting /sic/. Taking into consideration the importance of the enterprise begun by the people of Shebekino, the Belgorodskaya Oblast Executive Committee and the Oblast Trade-Union Council suggested that all city dwellers in the oblast follow their example and set the task of procuring no less than 25,000 tons of hay for the needs of animal husbandry. A month of feed procurement was declared. To provide incentives for advanced collectives, challenge red banners were instituted and record breaking mowers, who procure more than 1 ton of hay, in addition to the fixed wages, will be given free passes to rest homes.

"This year there is a lush growth of wild grass. Nevertheless, we will obtain the basic hay harvest from areas sown with lucerne, sainfoin and rape," says. Yu. I. Tatanov, deputy chief of the oblast administration. "In our oblast 18,000 hectares are occupied with cultivated hayfields."

Many farms in the oblast have now learned how to grow perennial grass.

In addition to grass cultivation, irrigated meadows are also being expanded in the oblast. The hay harvest from them is twice as big as from dry valley meadows. Irrigation is now carried out at higher rates than last year. This means that the fodder field will gladden us with a rich harvest.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

BRIEFS

TULA OBLAST--We happened to arrive on the Zybino kolkhoz of Yasnogorskiy Rayon at the peak of haymaking. The kolkhoz's manager, A. Kuz'michev, said, "This year we began the haymowing two weeks earlier than last year. We can finish more quickly with the first crop and then succeed in cleaning off the grass." On July 22nd the month long period of haymaking and feed procurement began in the oblast. There are more than 33,000 hectares of poor land; to gather the grasses on them during this month of mowing, raking and stacking, it will take about 50,000 people. Of these, 22,000 are from sponsoring enterprises. These industrial enterprises will harvest 39,000 tons of hay. We must admit that not all farms actively took part in the feed preparation campaign. Initial reports from those areas indicate that results from rayons were not all the same. By the last 10 days of June, 550 tons of hay had been gathered in Yasnogorskiy Rayon; this entire amount was supplied by three out of the 18 farms. More than 120 out of 165 tons of the hay gathered in Venevsky Rayon are the work of one kolkhoz alone, the Rossiya. And similar conditions held for all farms. [By Ye. Nazarov, harvest correspondent for IZVESTIYA] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 1] 9964

KOSTROMSKAYA OBLAST--The pedigree cattle farm Karayevo has been long known for its successful work. And here it was the first to begin the haymowing. With the coming of summer, the feed production sector began its work in full force. These are the words of P. Konin, general manager of the scientific-industrial association Karavayevo: "This year we began producing pellets and granules and filling silos two weeks earlier than last year. After mowing the grasses we immediately will begin the additional fertilization of fields and meadows, so that the second crop will be good." Production links have been set up in all rayons. Additional workers from industrial enterprises have been added to help kolkhozes and sovkhozes; most of these workers are driving mechanized vehicles and are engaged in the transport of feeds. Almost 2,000 city dwellers mow along roads and rough area; then procured grasses are shipped to feed production sectors. Work on haymowing began not badly. While still not losing any time, it is important to expand efforts in isolated rayons of the north and east, where grasses are maturing, and to begin the two-three month work of feed production sectors. Efforts of farm workers, party organizations, local soviets and posts and groups of their deputies are directed to this end in the most important phases of feed production. [By V. Kozlov, harvest correspondent for IZVESTIYA] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 1] 9964

GRASSES IN DAGESTAN--Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic are committed this year to producing 1.5 million tons of coarse fodder, much more than called for by plan. Haymaking is going on everywhere--in the plains, in the foothills and in the mountains. In the first ten days alone, 300,000 tons of various field crops were harvested. Many farms have set for themselves the task of producing not less than four-five hay crops on irrigated lands and of harvesting 120-130 quintals of hay perhectare. Outstripping plans for haymaking are farms of Nogayskiy, Tarumovskiy, Kizlyarskiy, Babayurtovskiy, Novolakskiy and other rayons. Industrial workers are providing much help to those working on the hay harvest. [By N. Komisarov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 1] 9964

HAYMOWING TIME--For a long while it has been like this: during haymowing time, young and old went out to work. This is a very crucial time. Workers of many industrial enterprises consider it their duty to take an active part in supplying feed for livestock. The collective from the Kalinin industrial association Khimvolokno decided to harvest by themselves 5,000 tons of hay and 5,500 tons of silage on farms in Sonkovskiy Rayon. On cosponsored farms 11 mechanized teams from the city are now working. Other enterprises of the oblast are performing a large amount of work in feed production on cosponsored kolkhozes and sovkhozes. [By D. Prosekov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SAKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 1] 9964

GRASS CROP--Farms of the Komi ASSR have begun sowing grasses on meadows located on the expanses of the tundra; these are for long term use. Here, where formerly low spreading bushes, lichen and moss grew, one can find a green blanket of grasses. More than 2,000 hectares are being worked by such polar kolkhozes as Tsentral'niy, Zapadniy, Gorodskoy and others. Employees of the Komi Biological Institute, a branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are actively helping farms to set up their own fields for feed. This year up to 170 quintals of green mass are to be harvested per hectare. [By Yu. Kovrizhnykh] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1] 9964

FEED STORAGE IN KRASNODAR--From dawn till dusk along the main roads of the steppe trucks are racing loaded with green mass, and tractors are pulling racks filled with sweet smelling hay. Storage bins are filling up with grass meal and pellets as the stacks are growing on farms. Farmers of Maykopskiy Rayon are storing up a year and a half supply of feed for the collective herd. Upon directions from fodder storemen on farms of Krymskiy Rayon, more than half of the necessary haylage has been stored. Farms of Slavyanskiy, Kurganinskiy and Krasnoarmeyskiy Rayons are already finishing the large harvest of grasses on irrigated fields. [By V. Mokrotovarov] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1] 9964

PSKOV METHODS--After abundant rains, grasses in meadows and in planted fields grew quickly. Not losing any time, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the oblast immediately began the gathering of feed. This work is being carried out in general by advanced group methods. [By A. Ivanov] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1] 9964

HARVEST IN PSKOV OBLAST--The leading farms of the oblast began haymaking earlier than usual. Abundant rains and a good secondary fertilization allowed for a rapid and concerted growth of grasses. Now farmers are striving not to lose any time, to finish the harvest. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes more than 300 mechanized feed harvesting teams and detachments are operating, supplied with the necessary machinery. Many of them are working under brigade contracts. Quite a few of the oblast farms began the haymowing at a rapid pace. The green harvest is being carried out on a large scale by workers of Novosokol' nicheskiy Rayon. Precise specialization of mechanized teams allowed the rayon's farms to simultaneously harvest hay, silage and haylage. The way grasses are now planted in the rayon has been changed significantly. Legumes are now preferred to grass plants. This will increase animal intake of protein. A mixture of sunflower, oats and lupine for forage was planted on 6,000 hectares for the first time. The neat, strong shoots of corn, planted on 1,000 hectares, are a pleasing sight to the eyes. Workers of Pechorskiy Rayon understand their personal responsibility in increasing the supply of fodder. Here grasses have been harvested from 2,000 acres. Specialists gave high marks to the procured feed; indeed, the grasses were mowed at the best period: at their budding and the beginning of flowering. Mechanized detachments from Pushkino-Gorskiy, Sebezhskiy, Pytalovskiy, Opochetskiy and other rayons are working on the harvest at full speed. However, the work of the hayharvest is not organized everywhere; in some places farmers have to wait until the grasses are fully grown, losing valuable time. Managers and specialists of several farms in Gdovskiy, Strugo-Krasnenskiy, Dnovskiy and Plyusskiy Rayons found themselves in such a position. It is here that a large part of the hay-harvesting machinery hasn't been used for work. Specialized detachments and teams are not fully staffed in all locations. As a matter of fact, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of these rayons are repeating last year's mistake when, bestirring themselves so slowly, they weren't able to store enough feed and left their farms on starvation rations. [By Z. Vasil'yev, foreign correspondent for SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 6 Jul 82 p 1] 9964

HARVEST IN BSSR--Wherever you go these days, in meadows and pastures, you will no doubt see forage harvesting machinery. There is a reasonably good feed crop in the republic. The possibility exists of having a full and safe supply of feed, and much is being done to that end. Forage harvesting machinery and their operators on poorer lands and in forests are working with the motto: "Everything growing--save! Don't allow anything to be lost for forage." The harvest of feed is now taking place in the republic under difficult weather conditions. Implementation of the Food Program means precise tasks for stock raisers. And farmers of Belorussia understand quite well that a rapid and high quality hayharvest and a maximum accumulation of fodder supplies will play a large role in fulfilling production and procurement plans for the livestock industry both this year and next. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic must harvest from the first crop of grasses 2.4 million tons of hay, or 70 percent of the planned quota; 5.7 million tons of haylage, 80 percent; one million tons of silage, 17 percent; 185,000 tons of grass meal, 55 percent. And what does the feed harvest look like for the republic as a whole? As of June 30th the first hay crop of both planted and other grasses was 74 percent of quota. Of hay, 530 tons were harvested, or 18 percent of the planned quota; 3,259,000 tons of haylage, 49.5 percent; 80,000 tons of grass meal, 26 percent. As we see, the situation demands a maximum effort of our forces. Each day, unfortunately, a piece of feed harvesting machinery stands idle because of a shortage of spare parts and assemblies. The Goskomsel'khoztekhnika service has in several areas failed to organize efficient technical support for feed harvesting machinery. Full scale competition has broken out among machine operators tryint to increase the pace of the feed harvest in Svislochskiy, Zel'venskiy, Slutskiy, Bobruyskiy, Zhalinkovskiy and Lepel'skiy Rayons. Here they are working successfully in any weather. Extremely unfavorable weather conditions, occurring in Belorussia at the height of haymaking, demand a steady and versatile handling of machinery. Therefore certain farms operate correctly when, in areas with difficult access, they temporarily leave the grasses; harvest machinery is then used on those sectors where work can be carried on in spite of intermittent showers. This is how the Strana Sovetov kolkhoz of Stolbtsovskiy Rayon has proceeded. The situation calls for the following procedure: to distribute among rural inhabitants those plots of land where machine harvesting of grasses cannot be done. In a word, the busy hay-harvesting season pushes everyone involved in this important work. [By M. Shimanskiy, harvest correspondent for IZVESTIYA] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 82 p 1] 9964

HAY MOWING NEAR MOSCOW--Moscow Oblast--June does not gladden feed procurement officials in localities near Moscow. After the cold weather it began raining. It is difficult to carry out hay mowing. However, its rates are not lower than last year. On farms in Leninskiy, Podol'skiy, Domodedovskiy and other rayons more feed was procured than during the same days last year. In all more than 800,000 tons of green mass were mowed for hay, haylage, silage and vitamin meal on kolkhozes and sovkhozes near Moscow. Rural workers in localities near Moscow are working with enthusiasm on the fulfillment of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. In an attempt to increase milk yields and weight gains in livestock they strive for an increase in feed production and an improvement in feed quality. Advanced procurement methods are being utilized extensively. However, proper attention is not paid to labor organization in grass harvesting everywhere. Hay mowing is proceeding slowly on farms in Taldomskiy, Volokolamskiy, Pavlovo-Posadskiy and Mozhayskiy Rayons. At times the quality of feed is not high. Party, Soviet and agricultural bodies are taking measures to accelerate the "green harvest" and are eliminating the shortcomings noticed. Mass Saturdays and Sundays of feed procurement have become traditional. Usually, about 200,000 residents of Moscow and of cities near Moscow go out to meadows. Permanent detachments of mowers work in some rayons. Nor do machine operators forget row fodder crops and take care of them. The areas sown with corn for silage and with fodder root crops have now been expanded. Plenty of feed for every farm. This is the goal set by the oblast's farmers in the second year of the five-year plan. /By V. Krasnenkov, correspondent of the oblast newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

QUALITY OF PROCURED FEED--Groznyy--Detachments of mowers have gone out to fodder fields on the Terek plain. Machine operators in Shelkovskiy and Shalinskiy Rayons in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR have begun hay mowing. The grass stand on farms in Naurskiy Rayon is excellent. Hay ricks are rising one after the other. Machine operators manifest special concern for the quality of procured feed. Every measure is taken to store it reliably. /Text/ /Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

PRODUCTION OF VITAMIN MEAL--Tambov--The oblast's farms have begun the production of vitamin grass meal. Awnless brome grass and lucerne fields, which have been fed and harrowed in spring, produce generous hay harvests. Farm workers took it upon themselves to store a record amount of nutritive additives--more than 50,000 tons--for the public herd. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 1] 11,439

RAPE CULTIVATION IN DAGESTAN--Dagestanskaya ASSR--The sun has been shining generously over Dagestan in the last few years. Yellow-emerald islets, a pleasure to the eye, have begun to blaze on the fields of many farms. This is winter rape, which is already waist-high. Rape is a new crop for Dagestan. The first significant harvest has been obtained. For now it occupies 12,000 hectares in the republic. Taking into consideration the great importance of rape for fodder purposes and for oil production, the areas under it are to be expanded considerably. [By L. Lorsanukayev] [Excerpts] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 30 Apr 82 p 1] 11,439

LUCERNE FIELDS IN DAGESTAN--Makhachkala--Lucerne fields have gladdened Dagestan's farmers with their generosity. Farms in Primorsk rayons, where the areas under this fodder crop have been increased to 70,000 hectares, have completed the first hay harvest. [Text] [Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jun 82 p 1] 11,439

NEW CLOVER VARIETY--Vladivostok, 26 Apr--The new Primorskiy-14 clover variety, which farmers have begun to sow, will make it possible to strengthen the fodder base of animal husbandry in Primor'ye. It is noted for frost resistance and produces a good harvest--up to 350 quintals of green mass per hectare. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 27 Apr 82 p 1] 11,439

NATURAL FODDER LAND--Kurgan--To increase the yield of natural fodder land in the Trans-Urals is the object of the overall program for a fundamental improvement in solonets meadows and pastures. The Kurgan Scientific Research Institute of Grain Farming has proposed an effective system of reclamation of solonets land under local conditions. The institute's recommendations, which have been transmitted to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, envisage the most efficient methods of surface soil cultivation, doses and methods of application of mineral fertilizers and types of perennial grass for grassing. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 7 May 82 p 1] 11,439

FEED PROCUREMENT LINKS--Voronezh, 16 Jun--Feed procurement has spread on the oblast's farms. Mechanized detachments and links are mowing grass, preparing vitamin meal, making silage and putting fodder yards in order. Farmers in Kalacheyevskiy, Petropavlovskiy, Bogucharskiy, Bobrovskiy and Liskinskiy Rayons are some of the first to expand the work on meadows. [By A. Kat'kalov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 1] 11,439

GOOD GRASS IN VORONEZH--Voronezh--30 Jun--The grass on Voronezh meadows and hayfields is now good. Local livestock breeders are trying to more fully utilize it for an increase in the productivity of the milk herd. [By A. Kat'kalov] [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1] 11,439

UNREGULATED LINKS--Kaliningrad--A mass hay mowing has begun on farms in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. All drying units have been put into operation in Pravdinskiy Rayon. During the first days more than 300 tons of grass meal have been prepared by means of them. Machine operators in Krasnoznamenskiy Rayon have begun feed procurement with the storage of early silage. Unregulated links operate here. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 82 p 1] 11,439

PREPARATION OF GRASS MEAL--Kurgan, 8 Jun--In the oblast there are 480,000 hectares of natural and 120,000 hectares of sown perennial grass. The rain that fell accelerated its ripening. Many farms decided to begin hay mowing earlier than usually. Units for the preparation of vitamin grass meal are being put into operation one after the other. Now the oblast's machine operators are preparing no less than 110,000 tons of grass meal and pellets. /By I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

INCREASED MILK PRODUCTIVITY--Kurgan, 12 Jun--The abundant rain at the beginning of summer contributes to the development of meadow grass. Livestock breeders have organized 24-hour grazing of young stock and milk herds. This has increased milk productivity considerably. /By I. Shevchenko/ /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

ATTACHMENTS FOR BALE LOADING--Penza, 12 Jun--The grass grown on 100,000 hectares of irrigated land is procured on farms basically for hay. Pickup presses with attachments for bale loading are used extensively this year. This has accelerated harvesting operations and contributed to an improvement in the quality of procured feed. In the oblast feed production has been made a separate sector. About 400 specialized shops have been formed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They have set the task of procuring a 1½-year fodder reserve during the summer. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

MINERAL FERTILIZERS FOR GRASS--Kurganskaya Oblast--The abundance of heat earlier than the usual periods dressed the Miass floodplain in an emerald outfit. Grass is now well fed with mineral fertilizers, has become thicker and is growing intensively. Livestock breeders of the Svetlyye Polyany Kolkhoz in Kargapol'skiy Rayon pin special hopes on floodplain meadows. Farms in the Trans-Urals try to better utilize the pasture period and green feed for an increase in the productivity of animals. /By I. Shevchenko, correspondent of SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'/ /Excerpt/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1/ 11,439

FEED PRODUCTION DETACHMENTS--Tul'skaya Oblast--The fodder field is the special concern of the oblast's farmers. After all, it has been decided to procure no less than 24 quintals of fodder units for every animal by the stabling period. Feed production on farms has been made a separate sector. About 800 specialized detachments and consolidated links have been established. Six cost accounting enterprises for feed procurement operating in the oblast have undertaken the basic load in the establishment of hay, haylage, silage and vitamin grass meal reserves. In the oblast much attention is paid to the utilization of natural hayfields and pastures. Many farms, for example, the Krasnaya Zarya Sovkhoz in Teplo-Ogarevskiy Rayon and the Gorbachevskiy Sovkhoz in Plavskiy Rayon, have begun to sow a set of highly productive grasses on ravine and gully slopes. This work has now been done on more than 4,000 hectares. Livestock breeders in Tul'skaya Oblast pin great hopes on corn. Whereas in the oblast 3 or 4 years ago this crop was sown on only about 70,000 hectares, during the current spring these areas have been increased to 90,000. Rape and perko have been firmly established on fields in Tul'skaya Oblast. Every year increasingly wider areas are allocated for them. This year the quality of work performance has become one of the main conditions for the socialist competition. Hundreds of groups of people's control and of deputy posts supervise the quality of field work. /By P. Uvarov, correspondent of the oblast newspaper KOMMUNAR/ /Text/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Jun 82 p 1/ 11,439

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LIVESTOCK

HORSE BREEDING ADVANCED IN BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 82 p 2

/Article by V. Gladenko, doctor of agricultural sciences and head of the Horse Breeding Laboratory of the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry: "An Important Branch Required for All"/

/Text/ Compared to the other republics, Belorussia occupies a leading place in the country in terms of its number of horses. Their number can be equated to 11,600 15-horsepower tractors. This represents a great reserve which must be taken into account.

Notwithstanding the growth that has taken place in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture, horse breeding has not lost its economic importance. Horses perform up to 14 percent of the work in public production and 48 percent of the service work carried out on behalf of the population. In addition, horse breeding can furnish up to [illegible] types of valuable marketable products -- items obtained from the hides, meat, kumiss, whey, vaccines and others.

Reliable breeding resources -- 123,800 horses -- are available throughout the republic for the development of horse breeding. Planned strains occupy a leading place: Belorussian -- 93,000 (75 percent), Russkaya Tyazhelovoznaya -- 8,030 (5.3 percent) and Russkaya Rysistaya -- 4,300 (2.8 percent). For improvement purposes, use is made on the commodity farms of the Toriyskaya and Latviyskaya Upryazhnyye strains and for the equestrian sport -- the Trakenenskaya strain.

Productive horse breeding is based upon the proper fattening of mainly culled out horses and replacement young stock and also upon the production of natural kumiss. The republic presently occupies a leading place in the country and sells up to 10,000 productive horses. This indicator can be increased by raising the yield of foals to no less than 40-50 percent on commodity farms and to 70-75 percent on breeding farms.

The production of kumiss in the republic, a new and very important undertaking, has been organized at two farms -- the Lyuban' Sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiya SSSR in Vileyskiy Rayon and the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon. These farms are producing up to 14-15 tons of this health-giving drink.

Breeding and scientific-research work are being carried out. Many theoretical and practical works have passed experimental checks and are being introduced into operations on farms where they are producing an annual economic effect of from 86,000 to 94,000 rubles. For example, a selective group has been obtained from 120 stallions and 700 mares, six lines and six families. Elite, pedigree equestrian sport and productive horses are being raised at three stud farms and at more than 20 breeding farms. Of 380 horses raised during the past few years in the form of experiments, 12 were presented at the VDNKh /Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR/ and 142 -- at all-union competitions and exhibits throughout the republic, where 38 were declared to be champions. The branch is undergoing planned development. During the 1981-1985 period, the overall number of horses will be stabilized at the level of 237,000. The chief task -- improving quality and pedigree and increasing the number of foals by more than 1.5 to 2 times. Specific measures have been developed in this regard for the purpose of achieving rational development for horse breeding on each farm and in each rayon and oblast. Nevertheless, it bears mentioning that in such rayons as Iv'yevskiy, Orshanskiy and Chervenskiy, just as in the past, proper attention is not being given to horse breeding. On a majority of the farms in these rayons, the foal yield from 100 mares does not exceed 18-20.

For the future, horse breeding in the republic will follow two principal directions -- pedigree and productive. Pedigree horse breeding is based upon completing the work of breeding strains of the Belorussian horses and improving the leading planned plant strains. The principal breeding resources are concentrated at four stud farms -- 120th Mstislavl', 59th Gomel', Minsk imeni Dovator and the Smolevichi Zarech'ye. In addition to those already in existence, several more breeding farms are being organized for Belorussian horses such that each one will have no less than 40 mares and no less than 120 pure-bred horses overall.

For the purpose of improving the quality of the horses, the plans call for the annual purchasing of from 120 to 200 or more pedigree animals from stud farms through the breeding association system. Thus all of the farms must increase their foal yield to the maximum possible degree and achieve complete protection for them.

In the interest of increasing the number of animals, the recommendation has been made to have the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, stud farms and other enterprises and organizations issue monetary bonuses to the grooms from the material incentive fund in the amount of 50 rubles for each foal raised to weaning.

The development of horse breeding is dependent upon the correct organization not only of the breeding farms, but also the breeding sites, upon proper selection, appraisal of quality, control over the mating and foaling of the mares and over the growth and development of the foals. The principal task at the present time is that of evaluating the stallions already available, procuring stallions for the strains planned and preparing for and carrying out the mating campaign. Unfortunately, these tasks are being handled very poorly in such rayons as Dzerzhinskiy, Korelichskiy, Borisovskiy and Grodnenskiy and at the rayon breeding stations.

The further development of horse breeding requires improvements in the logistical base. The production of the required implements should be increased. Ideally, this requires modernization of the Bol'shoye Mozheykovo Draft Horse Farm, with the production of lighter products being organized. A need has arisen for organizing a saddle and harness factory for the production of working and traveling harness gear, small sledges, phaetons and others. At the present time, the majority of these products are being imported from other republics.

As you can see, Belorussian horse breeding has great reserves and good prospects for the future. These reserves and prospects can be utilized provided close contacts are maintained between science and production and practical use is made of the experience of leading workers. A large group of specialists and practical workers are working in horse breeding at the present time. Zootechnician A. Shereshevskiy, brigade leader M. Lazar' and horse breeder B. Terez have devoted more than 25 years each to horse breeding at the Konstantinovo Sovkhoz in Myadel'skiy Rayon. As a result of their diligence, more than 600 pedigree horses have been raised, including the elite Lovkiy and Polonez. At the present time, this sovkhoz is shipping pedigree stallions to 30 farms in 16 rayons. A troika from the Konstantinovo Sovkhoz was included among the best on display at the USSR VDNKh and at the central Moscow Hippodrome.

The director of the 120th Mstislavl' Stud Farm A. Chudovskiy and zootechnician A. Timoshenko are devoting a great amount of attention and knowledge to horse breeding. Horse breeders G. Drozdov, V. Titov and others have for many years been obtaining foal yields of from 82-86 percent from 100 mares. Horse breeding here produces considerable profit.

For many years now, on the Kumiss Farm of the Lyuban' Sovkhoz imeni 50-Letiya SSSR in Vileyskiy Rayon, the foal yield from 100 mares has exceeded 90-94 percent. This is being achieved owing to the fact that breeding is being carried out here based upon a single overall plan for breeding work, using a population of Belorussian horses.

Unfortunately, it is regretted that horse breeding is still being carried out in a poor manner at some breeding stations, even in the presence of good conditions. It is not known why stern measures are not being applied to the leaders of these enterprises.

All of the horse breeding specialists and farm leaders, in collaboration with the scientists, must devote all of their effort towards further improving horse breeding throughout the republic. The experience of leading workers reveals that this traditionally important and vital branch can be managed successfully in all areas.

7026
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LAND MANAGEMENT, SOIL UTILIZATION IN ESTONIA

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 2

/Article by A. Astashkin, docent at the Department of Land Management of the Estonian Agricultural Academy: "Are Expanses Boundless..."/

/Text/ Land... What a capacious word this is! Not for nothing is it said that land is our benefactress. The further rise in the people's well-being and the successful solution of the food program largely depend on how efficiently the agroeconomic potential of land is utilized. As productive forces develop, the needs for it increase constantly. On the one hand, this is connected with the development of cities, industry, transport, power engineering and other national economic sectors. On the other hand, the load on land intensifies in connection with the population growth and the ever growing needs for agricultural products.

However, land is limited spatially. In connection with this its provision per resident decreases constantly (despite the great volumes of reclamation work). For example, in the last 20 years (1960-1980) the area of arable land per resident in our country has decreased from 1.05 to 0.85 hectares. According to the forecast, by the year 2000 the provision with arable land will decrease to 0.65 hectares. In our republic in 1950 there were 0.82 hectares of arable land per resident and now there are 0.63 hectares Therefore, in Estonia efficient land utilization is one of the most acute problems.

In 30 years (1950-1980) the area of agricultural land in our republic decreased by 40 percent and the area of cultivated land increased by almost 20 percent. During the same period the gross output of plant growing increased more than 2.5-fold. Significant changes also occurred in the redistribution of land resources among national economic sectors.

The withdrawal of land for nonagricultural needs is a natural and inevitable process. It will continue further. For example, the large phosphorite deposits discovered by geologists in Rakvereskiy Rayon will require the allocation of several tens of thousands of hectares of land for their development. When fertile land is withdrawn, all the valuable properties of soil are destroyed. Existing legislation provides for compensation for damages to land users and for losses of agricultural production when land is allocated for state public needs. These funds are spent on the development of new areas or on the implementation of measures for the intensification of land remaining in agricultural turnover. However, they are not fully utilized and, as a result, do not compensate for the damage. It should be noted that in some republics the compensatory value subject to reimbursement during land allocation is much higher than in the Estonian SSR. Whereas in our republic land with a quality index of up to 20 points is evaluated at 500 rubles per hectare, in the Latvian SSR it is evaluated six times and in Belorussia, eight times as high. The procedure of compensatory land utilization existing in our republic does not create financial interest in the placement of projects on less valuable land. First of all, this is due to the fact that compensation sums are included in the estimated cost of construction of projects. Exceptional cases of allocation of arable land envisaged by legislation become the rule for many organizations and institutions. Taking into consideration the limitation of land in general and of land that has already been developed in particular, the allocation of valuable agricultural land must be prohibited without any exceptions.

The proposal by many specialists on the determination of the damage on the basis of the value of gross output that can be obtained from the allocated plot during the period for which land is withdrawn and, when land is allocated for permanent use, for example, for 50 and even 100 years also deserves attention. We would like to note that, for example, in Czechoslovakia, when productive land is withdrawn, income is capitalized for 200 years. The question of the effectiveness of recultivation of disturbed land deserves serious attention. The cost of recultivation of 1 hectare reaches 10,000 rubles. At the same time, the previous level of the quality index of land is not attained. For example, whereas allocated land is evaluated at 60 to 70 points, after its recultivation the quality index is 40 to 50 points. The quality index of forest land is lowered from 20 to 5 points. Of course, when the cost of recultivation is high, the question of the advisability of recultivation for agricultural use arises. In a number of cases, instead of the recultivation of 1 hectare, the development of 2 or 3 hectares of new land with the same funds may be advisable. This problem should be solved separately in every specific case on the basis of statewide interests.

In order to utilize land widely and correctly, it must be known well. In connection with this a varying evaluation of land is made both with respect to its individual crops and from the point of view of the comparative effectiveness of capital investments in land of a varying quality. Such evaluations are necessary for the most efficient utilization of land in agriculture. However, such evaluations are insufficient for the utilization of land in intersectorial relations. Land, like other means of production, should have a cost evaluation and be entered in the balance of agricultural enterprises.

State policy in the area of land utilization is implemented through land management. The republic's land management bodies have done extensive work on the study and utilization of land for agricultural purposes. A detailed evaluation of land productivity has been made. On the basis of these materials the plans and socialist obligations of rayons and farms are differentiated, the results of their economic activity are reviewed, mineral fertilizers are distributed and so forth. In the practice of rayon agroindustrial associations these data are utilized for an overall evaluation of objective conditions of management.

Plans for long-term land utilization developed for all the republic's farms, in which the basic problems of development of agriculture, performance of reclamation work and placement of farms, settlements, roads and other means of production are solved, have an important application. However, to this day only land for agricultural purposes is the object of planning. In national economic plans only the section of agriculture reflects problems of land utilization. Land as a means of production and the most important natural resource should have a statewide plan for its utilization.

In connection with this the master plan for the utilization of the republic's land resources currently developed by land management bodies will be of great importance. Such plans are prepared for all the republics and the country as a whole. They should give a scientifically substantiated forecast of the most efficient distribution of land among national economic sectors and uncover potential land resources for drawing them into agricultural production. This is a complex task. It is necessary to find an optimal variant of distribution of land resources, which, on the one hand, would meet the economic needs of sectors and, on the other, would not do damage to the environment.

It should be kept in mind that all other resources (water, forest and so forth) are connected with land. According to the forecast prepared by the Estsel'khozproyekt State Planning Institute, by the year 2000 the area of cultivated land on kolkhozes and sovkhozes can be brought up to 1,148,900 hectares, that is, as compared with the existing situation, it can be increased by approximately 55,000 hectares. Difficulties arise with the forecasting of the utilization of land for nonagricultural purposes. The necessary reliable land recording data are absent here. For example, according to tentative calculations about 70,000 hectares of land can be drawn into agricultural turnover from forest resources.

It should be taken into consideration that the reserves of easily developed land have been exhausted and now the development of 1 hectare of land through reclamation costs 3,000 rubles and more. Therefore, the maximum possible intensification and improvement in the utilization of agricultural land in turnover acquire great importance.

Land can be managed in different ways. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the report at the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee noted that "the main natural resource--land--is not utilized effectively on all farms." The results of economic activity of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in our republic also indicate this. Great differences are also observed within rayons. For example, on the Vambola Kolkhoz and on the Ab'ya Sovkhoz in Vil'yandiskiy Rayon the quality index of arable land is the same (43 points), while income per hectare on the former farm is 22 (!) times as high as on the latter farm.

Unfortunately, to this day not everyone understands the need for a careful attitude toward land. There are numerous cases of violations of land legislation. For instance, in 1981 in the course of 586 checks made by the republic's land management bodies 413 different cases of violation of land legislation were disclosed. For example, in Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon the Slantsekhim Production Association heaped open collectors of a reclamation project with ash, as a result of which it became impossible to utilize 32 hectares of land on the Kokhtla-Yarve Sovkhoz. For various reasons 14,100 hectares of arable land, including 11,500 drained and irrigated hectares, were not utilized in 1981. Cases of a scornful attitude toward this invaluable resource must be stopped strictly. All the unutilized land reserves should be uncovered and assigned for the satisfaction of the growing needs for agricultural products. The sample survey of farms conducted by the Department of Land Management of the Estonian Agricultural Academy has shown that for various reasons about 2 percent of the cultivated land is not utilized on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. On the scale of the republic this amounts to about 22,000 hectares. Much land is vacant around production centers, under remainders of straw stacks, under mounds of stones and stumps, under unnecessary field roads and so forth. The utilization of this land is not connected with big capital expenditures on its development and, therefore, it is necessary to maximally utilize such potentials for an increase in the area of productive land.

A careful attitude toward land and its efficient utilization is an economic need and should become the rule of law and the principle of morality of every person. We must always remember one of K. Marx's observations to the effect that people using land, "like good fathers of families..., should leave it improved for the next generations."

11,439
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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 9-12

/Interview with Georgiy Rudenko, chief of the Combined Department for the agroindustrial complex of USSR Gosplan, by journalist Leonid Pleshakov; date and place not specified/

/Text/ /Question/ Would you please discuss for us, Georgiy Petrovich, the prospects for the development of the APK /agroindustrial complex/ and particularly its infrastructure? Initially, we would like to obtain some understanding of the terms involved. Frankly speaking, the term "infrastructure of an agroindustrial complex" on the surface appears to be very unwieldy and not altogether understandable.

/Answer/ The term infrastructure (from the Latin "infra" -- "lower" or "under" and "struktura" -- "structure" or "arrangement" -- represents a complex of branches of the economy which provide services for production. It includes the construction of roads, canals, ports, warehouses, power engineering economy, transport, communications, water supply, sewerage, education, science, public health and so forth.

Thus, in principle, everything here is quite clear.

It is considerably more difficult to provide a clear explanation for the term "agroindustrial complex."

In 1980, USSR Gosplan approved the "Methodical Instructions for Preparing the State Plans for Economic and Social Development," where in the section entitled "Agroindustrial Complex," a definition is provided for the APK and the order for planning its subunits is pointed out.

In accordance with this document, the agroindustrial complex includes three spheres of material production:

...first of all, there are those industrial branches which supply agriculture with the means of production:

...secondly, there is agriculture of itself -- farming and livestock production taken together;

...and thirdly, there are those branches which process the agricultural raw materials into products which are ready for consumption.

Such is the structure of the APK in a general sense. And here there are no disagreements between the specialists and scientists with regard to the central element of the complex. The arguments commence however when it becomes necessary to decide which branches and departments belong to the first and third spheres.

/Question/ What brings about these differences in opinions?

/Answer/ The reason lies in the fact that it is very difficult to draw clear lines between the branches which service the APK or those which are based upon the use of agricultural raw materials. For example, to what extent should the chemical industry be included in the agroindustrial complex and which of its parts? Certainly, it would be a very simple matter to include only that chemistry concerned with the production of fertilizers. However, such a limitation would be neither complete nor accurate, since even enterprises of the recently created ministry for the production of fertilizers produce other types of chemical products in addition to fertilizers. Moreover, the fertilizers are utilized by other branches not associated with agriculture.

Or let us take agricultural machine-building. It would appear from the title itself that this branch specializes in the production of particular machines and items of equipment. However, we are aware that a number of large enterprises which belong officially to this branch operate in behalf of the country's entire national economy and that a considerable portion of the equipment produced by them is used extensively in branches which are not associated with agriculture. For example, tractors are employed in industry, transport and construction.

At the same time, the motor vehicle industry, which is not formally associated with agricultural machine-building, produces a large quantity of equipment that is being employed successfully in agriculture.

Thus one has difficulty in understanding the third sphere of the APK -- enterprises which process agricultural products. Here it is not entirely clear not only which portion of the APK a particular branch should belong to, but also the degree of raw material processing to be carried out in the APK and the degree which transcends its bounds

/Question/ Can you cite an example?

/Answer/ For the sake of clarity, let us take those branches which operate on the basis of the output of cotton growing, flax producing or other farms engaged in the production of technical crops.

Only those enterprises which accept the raw cotton and separate the fibre from the seed can be included in the agroindustrial complex. But there is also another opinion: the APK structure must include all factories and plants which have cotton as their raw materials base. In other words, a closed link -- the production of finished clothing, linen, footwear, refined vegetable oil that is ready for consumption and so forth.

/Question/ In short, are you saying then that the APK should include spinning, weaving, sewing and footwear factories -- all light industry?

/Answer/ If we are in agreement regarding such a broad and all-embracing approach -- yes. An even more cumbersome picture unfolds before us when, in accordance with this method, we attempt to establish an entire chain for the industrial processing of grain. It can be limited to the storage, sorting and processing into flour and then the APK will include only elevators and mills. We can proceed farther to the production of products that are ready for consumption and then our list will include macaroni and groats enterprises, bakeries, confectionery factories and even breweries.

I personally believe that the agroindustrial complex should include only those industrial enterprises which have a direct association with agricultural production and are concerned with the primary processing of its output. Our examples include plants and factories which produce cotton and flax fibre and alcohol. In my opinion, those branches which do not participate in agricultural production directly but rather through the second, third, fourth or further orders must not be included in the APK.

/Question/ In all probability, the advocates of the different points of view concerning the limits of the APK have their own convincing arguments as to why a particular number of branches should be included in it. However, at this time Georgiy Petrovich, I would like to discuss in greater detail the central element of the agroindustrial complex which, as you stated, does not arouse any arguments: concerning agricultural production or, more specifically, its infrastructure. What is the chief consideration here? Which problems must be solved first of all in order to obtain more agricultural output?

/Answer/ Prior to answering your questions, I would like to define more precisely certain details. As a totality of the auxiliary and service branches, the infrastructure can be sub-divided into production and social-domestic. Naturally, such a division is rather arbitrary: the same roads, for example, transport equipment or water supply can be used for providing services for both production and the population. Nevertheless, such a differentiation makes it possible to single out and develop that which is considered to be of paramount importance under the specific regional and branch conditions.

Thus our primary task in connection with the production infrastructure is that of developing a road network and acquiring the necessary transport equipment. A situation has developed at the present time wherein, owing to a lack of roads and a shortage of transport equipment, we are losing considerable quantities of agricultural products, since we are unable to bring them in from the fields or farms to the processing enterprises or consumers.

Studies have been carried out by the scientists and specialists which have made it possible to conduct computations and establish norms for the roads and transport equipment required by the farms depending upon their production capabilities. It turns out that at the present time our rural areas have only one tenth of the roads required in accordance with the established norm. Certainly, we do not have in mind just roads in general, but rather only those which are suitable for use at any time of the year: hard surface or gravel roads but in good condition. Prior to the beginning of the current five-year plan, for example, only 20 percent of the agricultural enterprises had intra-farm hard surface roads, the average length of which was 8.8 kilometers per farm.

Improvements in the efficiency of agricultural production are unthinkable in the absence of accelerated development of an intra-farm road network, which is considered to be an integral technological element of production. During the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, we must place in operation 52,700 kilometers of such roads, for which purpose 4.7 billion rubles have been allocated, 1.5 billion more rubles than during the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The next task in order of importance for developing the production infrastructure of the rural areas is that of ensuring that the requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for transport equipment are satisfied more completely. Here great importance is attached to achieving a proper combination of internal transport equipment, that which is technologically required for intra-farm services, and that which is brought in from the outside. It is understood that the farms do not require their own machines for all life's situations or to satisfy their own requirements. For example, let us take refrigeration trucks for transporting highly perishable goods over great distances. They are required in the rural areas only when the early vegetables are being harvested, the fruit is being picked or the table varieties of grapes are ripening -- in all, for only several weeks annually. During the remaining time, these costly vehicles remain idle. The same holds true for motor vehicles equipped for transporting beets and grain. Many of them are needed in the rural areas during the crop harvesting periods, but once the busy period has passed they are left with no more work to carry out.

The great expanses of our country, the diverse climatic zones and the extended ripening periods for the various crops are making it possible to achieve a high level of effectiveness with this type of maneuver.

Let us assume that they have commenced harvesting their early vegetables in Lenkoran' -- refrigeration trucks have been despatched there for the purpose of transporting the products rapidly to the industrial centers. While they are coping with this task, the first fruits and berries are ripening in the Trans-Caucasus republics. Immediately thereafter the orchards in the north Caucasus, Moldavia and the Ukraine ripen. Still later -- the melon crops and grapes. And so it goes.

Similarly, trucks with sideboards can be used for harvesting the grain, sugar beets and other crops.

The concentration of transport equipment at powerful specialized organizations is making it possible, taking into account the potential and requirements of individual farms and rayons, to distribute the pool of motor vehicles engaged in transport operations in a manner such that the "peak" workloads are stretched out over a longer period of time.

Here special importance is attached to finding a proper combination of motor vehicle and railroad transport operations. In 1979, USSR Gosplan examinaed and approved methodological instructions which provided computations and which indicated the types of agricultural products it was most profitable to transport over certain distances and using particular types of transport equipment.

Experience has shown that violations of these norms lead to considerable additional expenditures and unjustified product losses. As a rule, livestock and sugar beets should not be transported by rail, since more time is required, excessive transshipments are involved and losses in quality occur.

Certainly, these methodological instructions must not be considered as final or unchanging. Rather, they must be supplemented as the equipment is improved and further developed. For example, it is recommended that fruit and vegetables be shipped by motor transport for no more than 600-800 kilometers. But if use is made of vans having a special gas environment or refrigeration or ozonizing units -- this serves to protect highly perishable foods for a longer period of time -- then motor vehicles can be effective for distances up to 1,500 kilometers.

Although none of the above was presented in the form of a revelation, nevertheless neglect of the elementary and generally known rules is resulting in great losses from year to year. Thus, in displaying concern for the development of our transport operations, we must strive to a greater degree to achieve improvements in our methods of operation and we must introduce new and more rational forms of transport operations. This promises to produce a great economic effect.

[Question] It appears to me that in the chain that links the production of agricultural products to its processing and consumption, a very important element is that of the storehouse economy. Going on the basis of articles which have appeared in the press, it would seem that all is not going well in this regard to say the least. Do you agree with this opinion?

[Answer] Unfortunately, it conforms to reality. It happens that our storehouses, granaries and freezers for agricultural products have been built in the areas where they are consumed: in cities, workers' settlements and close to trade organizations. Experience has shown that we sustain great losses because of this. Towards the end of summer and in the early autumn, a number of agricultural operations diminish in scope, with the chief one being that of harvesting the crops. As a rule, there are not enough working hands or sufficient transport equipment during this busy period. The transporting of crops to remote receiving points introduces additional confusion into this already complicated situation and it leads to unjustified runs by motor transport vehicles, idle time for the harvesting machines and losses in working time and in the crops grown.

Recently, this problem has become so acute that a majority of the specialists are convinced of the need for achieving a more rational distribution for the storehouses: in both the production and consumption areas. Moreover, the prevailing opinion holds that the largest portion of the agricultural products must be stored in the production areas, with only a two or three months supply being stored in the consumption areas, an amount considered adequate for the period of cold winter weather, at which time transport operations require additional expenditures.

An immediate task in this regard must be that of creating a general plan for the distribution of all types of storehouses throughout the country. There can be no doubt concerning the need for such a plan. Thus importance is being attached to having the scientific-research organizations and ministries included in the agroindustrial complex and also the appropriate subunits of USSR Gosplan prepare a suitable plan as rapidly as possible.

/Question/ Is it your belief that such a plan can be carried out during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan?

/Answer/ I do not believe that we will be able to accomplish this completely. The areas, the number and the volume of the storehouses to be built during the next four years have already been defined in the five-year plan and it will be rather difficult to make substantial corrections to it. But it is not only possible but indeed necessary to create such a program for enactment commencing with the Twelfth Five-Year Plan. We will then be able to locate our new storehouses in conformity with the scientific recommendations.

The degree of importance being attached to the construction of storehouses at the present time is borne out by the fact that during the current five-year plan the expenditures for this purpose will be increased by a factor of 1.6, whereas capital investments in agriculture and the agroindustrial complex will be increased by only nine percent. Such leading rates are making it possible to eliminate to a considerable degree the presently existing disproportion between the crop amounts and the storehouse capacities. In 1985 the agricultural enterprises will be supplied with storehouses for accommodating 97 percent of their grain requirements, fruit storehouses for 87 percent and vegetable and potato storehouses for 70 percent of their requirements.

The construction of storehouses for the storage of mineral fertilizers, chemicals and equipment will be increased considerably and this will reduce their losses considerably. Experience has shown that such storehouses are quickly repaid.

/Question/ Will the storehouses for agricultural products be created directly at kolkhozes and sovkhozes or within a rayon structure?

/Answer/ Everything depends upon the specific conditions. We have farms which specialize in the raising of vegetables and fruit using the industrial method. In Moldavia, for example, some orchards stretch out for hundreds and even thousands of hectares. It is obvious that such orchards, having intensive technologies for the growing of fruit, must have their own large storehouses with access roads, loading and unloading sites, refrigeration and air conditioning units and even processing departments. Those kolkhozes and sovkhozes which produce vegetables and fruit in relatively small quantities can manage using storehouses built on a share basis for several farms or even for an entire rayon. The chief concern is to protect the crops to the maximum possible degree.

/Question/ Regardless of the subject we discuss today, the discussion invariably returns to the need for combating losses in agricultural products. Are these losses truly considerable?

/Answer/ The data available on this subject is conflicting in nature since, frankly speaking, none of us account for the losses in the manner prescribed. According to estimates by experts, roughly 7-8 percent of the grain that is grown and 12-14 percent of the fruit, vegetables and potatoes are lost. Moreover, during some years these indicators are considerably higher. These are just the losses that have been considered. There are still other losses which are not taken into account.

/Question/ Do you have in mind those incidents when, let us assume, potatoes sold in stores are considered to be preserved when actually, owing to their poor quality, one third or even one half must be thrown away as garbage?

/Answer/ This is not the only consideration. Following sorting at vegetable bases, the root crops and vegetables which have spoiled are written off as a rule for feeding to the livestock. But it must be confessed that they are not sent to the farms, but rather directly to the dumping grounds. Officially these waste products are considered to have been used when in fact they were wasted. There are many such avenues of waste.

Each year we lose agricultural products mainly owing to a lack of development of the production infrastructure: lack of good roads, unsuitability of transport operations and insufficient storage. The plan for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan calls for a number of measures which, in the opinion of the specialists, will make it possible to reduce losses by about 35-40 percent. Unfortunately, we are unable to solve this complicated problem either immediately or completely. Indeed, we are losing crops not only during their transporting and storage but also in the field as a result of defective harvesting equipment. The work of designing more reliable combines, testing them, improving them to the required condition and commencing their series production -- these are actions which require a considerable amount of time. And it is very important for each individual participating in this work to understand that the successful fulfillment of the food program is dependent upon his contribution.

/Question/ Prior to asking the next question, I would like to share some personal observations. In late summer and the early autumn, great masses of city-dwellers -- manual and office workers, students and scientific workers -- go out into the rural areas to aid in procuring the hay and harvesting the vegetables, potatoes and fruit. During this same busy period, residents of these same villages to which the city-dwellers are going depart for work in the city. Some of them spend several hours daily traveling and enduring certain inconveniences. For the city-dwellers the work does not end until the harvest period is over. For many municipal institutions, it has become customary for them to send their workers to vegetable bases to assist in the sorting, grading and packaging of vegetables.

Understandably, many types of agricultural work are seasonal in nature and thus during the "peak" period the cities must furnish assistance to the rural areas. However, a counter migration of manpower can scarcely be viewed as being a normal phenomenon.

In my opinion, this derives from the fact that the rural areas today first of all are unable to provide permanent work for the residents throughout the year and, secondly -- and this is of equal importance -- no selection of diverse professions is available in the rural areas. In field crop husbandry, the chief and almost the only figure is the machine operator: he plows and sows the land, tills the seedlings, applies fertilizers and chemicals and he harvests and transports the crops. Work on modern livestock production farms is highly mechanized: the preparation and issuing of feed and the cleaning of the facilities are all carried out with the aid of equipment. Even a milkmaid is no longer simply a milkmaid, but rather a master of machine milking. As you can see, the selection of a profession is very limited and there are very few year-round jobs available.

This all results from the fact that our rural areas are producers of agricultural raw materials which are processed almost entirely in cities. Moreover, this is not always justified by the prevailing conditions. Indeed, it is possible for example for potatoes intended for municipal consumption to be stored in the rural areas. This would reduce the waste materials considerably, since here they would not be lost but rather would be supplied to the farms. A portion of the potatoes could be processed here for starch and chips and fresh ones -- in packaged or even in natural form -- could be sent to trade organizations in the cities, by-passing the bases.

And the livestock would not necessarily have to be shipped over hundreds of kilometers for slaughtering in municipal meat combines, but rather they could be processed here at the sites, with such meat as sausage being shipped to the cities ready for consumption. Would it not be possible to create such enterprises?

/Answer/ Such enterprises already exist in some areas. But today the opinion still nevertheless prevails that the livestock should not be slaughtered in the same areas where they undergo fattening.

/Question/ Why?

/Answer/ Because the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and average farmyards lack the proper technical equipment. As a result, a portion of the products -- the blood and leather raw materials -- is irretrievably lost. State meat combines are far better equipped in this regard.

/Question/ But I did not have in mind primitive slaughtering houses, but rather compact and well equipped processing plants. Indeed, is it not true that some of our broiler poultry complexes have sets of equipment for the complete use of all waste products obtained from the processing of poultry, including down and feathers, used in the production of various products?

/Answer/ But we are not building such departments at each kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

/Question/ It is not necessary to do so at each one. But perhaps one for several farms. Last summer I became acquainted with just such an experiment in southern Hungary. Dozens of cooperatives and state farms engaged not only in the growing of corn, grapes and fruit but also in pig farming built a small highly productive meat combine on a shareholder basis. This enterprise produces a broad assortment of products ranging from frozen pork to sausages and canned hams, all of which find their way to both the inner and outer markets. All of the shareholder farms are interested in a high profitability for the enterprise and they are striving to ensure a rhythmic workload for it. Towards this end, fine records are being kept not only on the fattening of the animals but also on the periods at which the individual hog groups reach the conditions required for slaughtering. In like manner, strict accounts are being maintained on the animals being obtained from the private plots of peasants. On a day determined in advance, the meat combine sends a specially equipped truck and brings the animals in for processing.

No losses are sustained either during the transporting work or from the animals standing idle to an excessive degree. Could not these procedures be followed?

/Answer/ The waste products of production are utilized at the sites. The local stores always have fresh meat products. Moreover, the combine provided the village with a number of "municipal" professions.

Do you agree that such experience warrants study?

Certainly, and particularly in view of the fact that we have many unresolved tasks in this area, tasks which cannot be solved using the standard approach. It is obvious that large processing plants should be built in zones of highly intensive agricultural production. However, in a number of rayons it might be more effective to locate small enterprises as close as possible to livestock and marketable dairy farms and to the production of fruit, vegetables and grapes, the transporting of which over large distances is always fraught with great losses.

In principle, it is not too complicated a task to consider which processing enterprise -- large or small -- will be best for the specific conditions. However the realization of our ideas and computations inevitably leads to a shortage of the necessary equipment. It must be confessed that even our large meat combines at times lack the required equipment. Those sovkhozes and kolkhozes which specialize in the growing of potatoes, fruit and vegetables must have technological lines at their disposal for the primary processing and marketable finishing off of products, for packaging the products and for the preparation of semi-finished goods. And if they lack these lines, then our appeals to improve the quality of the products remain as mere meaningless slogans.

Unfortunately, our food machine-building is lagging seriously behind the times. Its development must obviously be accelerated. And the plan for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan makes provision for this: the capital investments for it will exceed to a considerable degree the capital investments in other branches and even for the agroindustrial complex on the whole, reaching 60-70 percent. But this is clearly inadequate. Even if we increased the production of food equipment by two or two and a half times, several years would still be required before our specialized farms would have sufficient amounts of such equipment, not to mention all of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

True, definite achievements have been realized in this work. In Moscow, for example, clean potatoes are now being made available for sale and this pleases the housewives. There is still another example of positive experience which merits imitation.

Sometime ago I happened to visit the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz at Rovno. This farm has succeeded in creating for itself a number of subsidiary production efforts for the processing of many types of agricultural products. The kolkhoz's canning department is producing green vetch and cabbage, cucumbers and bush pattypan -- more than 20 types of products are being sent by the farm to practially all corners of the Soviet Union, but it is unable to handle the orders being received. So as not to be dependent upon the suppliers, a small packaging department has been created here; it is staffed mainly by juveniles and pensioners. Other types of work are very difficult for them and yet here they are able to work with great benefits for both themselves and the kolkhoz. The kolkhoz has its own mixed feed and feed departments and thus there are no waste products; everything is used.

The farm is not dependent upon the procurement specialists. If they are able to obtain their products in fresh form -- fine. If not -- then it is used for processing: reserve production capabilities make this possible. Such independence from external factors is especially beneficial during years marked by high yields, at which time substantial product surpluses form.

This kolkhoz even installed a line for the production of glass-packaging and now it is able to supply jars for satisfying not only its own requirements but also those of neighboring farms. Perhaps they went too far in accomplishing this, but on the other hand it makes sense to have such glass-packaging production within the structure of a rayon agroindustrial complex.

There is one interesting factor: all of the expenditures for developing the processing production efforts of the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz were repaid during the first two years. And what were the results: additional products were produced, crop losses were reduced to a minimum and employment became available for idle workers.

The successful implementation of the food program is a difficult and complicated task and one requiring many years of tense labor. Today we have touched upon only a portion of the problems remaining to be solved and we are under an obligation to solve them. We simply have no other recourse. But another fact must also be made known: we will not be carrying out this program in a vacuum. We have a powerful economic base, a developed industry, the experience of our leading farms and finally the potential of our agricultural science is sufficiently high. We merely have to utilize our available wealth in a skilful manner.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZATION, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INTEGRATION

Moscow EKONOMIKA SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 64-69

/Article by V. Duryagin: "Development of Agricultural Cooperation"/

/Text/ The development of specialization and concentration in agricultural production, based upon extensive cooperation and its conversion over to a modern industrial basis, constitutes a most important component element of the agrarian policies of the CPSU, the principal trend with regard to further development of socialist agriculture and a new stage in the practical implementation of the Leninist cooperative plan under the conditions imposed by developed socialism.

In creatively developing the statutes of K. Marx and F. Engels, V.I. Lenin revealed that under conditions in which government is in the hands of the working class and working peasantry and public ownership of the means of production prevails, cooperation which makes it possible to enjoy the advantages offered by large-scale production compared to small-scale production becomes an important resource for socialist construction in the rural areas. The involvement of the peasantry in the cooperative movement on a voluntary and interested basis, with constant assistance being furnished by the state, has made it possible to gradually accustom small producers of goods to the public forms for managing an economy and to raise their conscientiousness. This grandiose task has been carried out successfully within an unprecedented brief interval of time.

Prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, almost one half of all agricultural land -- 152 million hectares -- was in the hands of a small group of landowners, 20 percent was in the hands of the rural bourgeoisie (kulaks) and slightly more than 30 percent was in the hands of 17 million poor and middle class peasant families. One landowner possessed an average of approximately 2,000 desyatins of land, or the same amount allocated to 300 peasant farmsteads.

One out of every three peasant families lacked agricultural implements, 30 percent of the families lacked horses and 15 percent of the farms did not sow any crops. Two thirds of the peasants were under bondage to landowners and kulaks and led a miserable existence. Thus it comes as no surprise that the principal producers in the rural areas were the landowners and kulaks; they supplied the market with almost 72 percent of the entire commodity grain output.

Following the Great October Socialist Revolution, the peasant question and the problems concerned with creating a strong agricultural base as a necessary condition for implementing the plans for the economic construction of socialism, required immediate solutions. Thus a measure of priority importance was that of implementing the Leninist cooperative plan by stages.

During the first stage (1917-1929), a great amount of preparatory work was carried out in connection with implementing mass production cooperation among the peasantry. A chief element in the system of measures for the socialist transformation of the countryside was the immediate adoption, following the Great October victory, of the Decree on Land. This decree abolished forever the right to private ownership of land. As a result of the measures undertaken, millions of impoverished peasants received free of charge from the Soviet Government 150 million hectares of land, implements and livestock. They were released from having to make annual payments in the amount of 700 million rubles in gold and their indebtedness of 1.3 billion gold rubles to the former peasant land bank was also eliminated. The economic basis for the existence of landowners was abolished with nationalization of the land, absolute rent was eliminated and differential rent was placed at the disposal of society as a whole.

In overcoming the resistance of the kulak system, the Communist Party and Soviet State consistently followed the course outlined by V.I. Lenin, thus creating an indestructible alliance between the working class and the working peasantry and the political and economic prerequisites for converting the small and scattered peasant farms over to the path of large-scale socialist production.

In relying upon the principles of the Leninist cooperative plan, the Soviet State actively developed and supported the simplest types of cooperation from both a material and organizational standpoint: machine associations, land reclamation, livestock production and others. V.I. Lenin emphasized the fact that the only acceptable method for cooperation is that of convincing the peasantry, based upon personal experience, of the advantages offered by cooperative associations. "Those associations are valuable" he stated during the 8th Congress of the RKP(b) /Russian Communist Party of Bolsheviks (1918-1925)/, "which are managed by the peasants themselves based upon their own free initiative, with the results being checked by them in actual practice (Complete Works, Vol. 38, p 208). And truly, collective farms, in terms of the work performed, have proven the advantages they offer compared to individual farms. They are better supplied with the means of production, they are managed in a more intensive manner and there is a higher marketability for their output. As a rule, the cropping power at collective farms is 25-30 percent higher than at individual farms.

During the initial years of Soviet rule, there were basically three production forms of collective farms: communes, workers' associations and associations for the joint tilling of land. Credit cooperation played a considerable role in the financing of peasant farms. With the aid of such credits, the peasants were able to acquire agricultural implements, livestock, machines and seed.

The course of the cooperation program was greatly influenced by sovkhozes created during the initial years of Soviet rule as large-scale and highly mechanized socialist enterprises in farming. In preparing the peasants for cooperation, considerable importance was also attached to the use of a contractual system which enabled the state to plan in advance the quantities of products to be supplied, to guarantee a market for the products produced by the peasants, to obtain a monetary advance and to acquire industrial goods. State and cooperative rental points were created for those complicated agricultural machines used for providing services for tens of thousands of peasant farms. An appropriate logistical base was created for the radical modernization of agriculture at an accelerated tempo. Compared to 1915-1916, when there were only 165 tractors and not one combine in all of Russia, by 1928 there were already 28,700 tractors in operation out on the country's fields and in 1932 agricultural machine-building produced 12 times more output than it produced in 1913 under Czarist Russia (data cited in comparable prices).

In 1927 they began forming tractor columns at sovkhozes for the purpose of furnishing assistance to nearby peasant farms and 1 year later, based upon such a column at the Sovkhoz imeni T.G. Shevchenko in Odesskaya Oblast, the first state machine-tractor station was created. By the end of 1932, there were 2,446 machine-tractor stations in the country and they had become a necessary condition for merging individual farms into collective ones. Thus the prerequisites had been created for converting over from individual to collective methods for producing agricultural products.

The second stage in production cooperation took place during the 1929-1934 period. It was characterized by the mass conversion of peasants over to the collective forms of management. This path came about as a result of an objective need for it. First of all, by 1927 small-scale and scattered agriculture had exhausted its potential for raising labor productivity and had fallen further behind industry. Whereas the average annual increase in industrial output in 1926-1927 was only 18.2 percent, for agricultural output it was only 4.1 percent. The smallness of the poor and middle class peasant farms precluded the possibility of employing agricultural machines in a productive manner, so as to fully satisfy the country's requirements for food products. The interests of the work required the rapid elimination of the degree to which agriculture had fallen behind industry and its conversion over to the socialist path of development.

One component element of the Leninist cooperative plan -- the implementation of a cultural revolution in the countryside. "Our second task" pointed out V.I. Lenin, "consists of carrying out cultural work in behalf of the peasantry. And this cultural work among the peasantry is viewed as an economic goal for the cooperation program. It is on the basis of complete cooperation that we will become independent on socialist soil. But this condition of complete cooperation includes such a standard of culture for the peasantry (for the peasantry is a tremendous mass) that complete cooperation is impossible in the absence of an entire cultural revolution" (Complete Works, Vol. 45, p 376).

Prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, more than three fourths of the rural and almost one half of the municipal population could neither read nor write. Serious attention was devoted to improving the cultural status of the rural areas commencing with the very first days of Soviet rule. The Eighth Congress of the RKP(b) outlined specific measures for carrying out this most important task. A department created within the Central Committee of the RKP(b) for this purpose directed and controlled the work of local party organs in the rural areas and the publication of newspapers and mass literature. Departments were created in all of the party committees for work carried out in the rural areas and gubkoms /province committees/ of the party opened up party schools or programs of study for training workers for work in the rural areas.

During the years of the civil war, an effective form for carrying out work among the broad masses of peasantry was that of agitation trains, agitation steamships and agitation railroad cars, in the work of which such eminent figures of the Communist Party and state as M.I. Kalinin, N.K. Krupskaya, A.V. Lunacharskiy and others participated.

Schools, courses and study groups were organized in all areas for the purpose of developing literacy among the peasant masses. The mass conversion of the peasantry over to the path of large-scale public production became possible as a result of great organizational work carried out by the Communist Party and comprehensive assistance furnished by the working class.

In addition to providing constant and a great amount of material assistance, the working class sent 25,000 of its leading workers into the rural areas for carrying out collectivization. During a short period of time, these workers earned the respect of the peasants and proved themselves to be excellent organizers of large-scale public production.

During the years of collectivization, 180,000 worker brigades from socialist cities provided assistance to the young kolkhozes in organizing their collective farms and they aided the rural workers in developing and strengthening new socialist labor discipline and in raising their political conscientiousness. The Soviet State devoted a great amount of attention to training skilled personnel for the rural areas. During the 1933-1934 period alone, more than 900,000 kolkhoz chairmen, brigade leaders, farm leaders and accountants underwent training.

The all-union population census of 1939 revealed that 90 percent of the rural population could read and write. A cultural revolution had taken place in the rural areas.

The use of complicated agricultural equipment and improvements in the culture and conscientiousness of the peasants strengthened their faith in the kolkhozes. Moreover, the members of kolkhozes were provided with more fertile land, they were presented with credits and tax privileges, lowered norms for the delivery of products were established for them and so forth. The kolkhoz sector in agriculture was strengthened noticeably and improvements in the material well-being of kolkhoz members promoted a flow of peasants into the kolkhozes.

At the beginning of 1937, agricultural cooperation included 93 percent of the peasant farms representing 99.1 percent of the entire area under crops. At this time, the principal form of agricultural production was the collective farms; this being the best means for combining the interests of public farming with the private interests of the peasantry. Under this system the land, working livestock, agricultural machines, implements, administrative buildings and enterprises for the processing of agricultural raw materials were all collectivized. A kolkhoz member continued to hold on a private ownership basis small implements, dairy and small productive animals in numbers as stipulated in the regulations for the collective farm and for their private use -- a private plot.

With the completion of collectivization, the socialist system in the country began to predominate completely and the contradictions which had existed up until this time between large-scale socialist industry and backward small-scale peasant farming were eliminated forever. Socialism had triumphed in the rural areas and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which in 1932 had produced three fourths of the gross and more than 84 percent of the marketable agricultural output became the principal elements of agricultural production. By the end of the second period of cooperation and based upon 100 percent collectivization, the last of the country's exploiting classes -- the kulak system -- had been crushed and eliminated for the most part.

Improvements in the kolkhoz movement were ensured by the leadership of the Communist Party and by its ability, during each stage in socialist construction in the rural areas, to find the appropriate organizational forms for work.

It is difficult to exaggerate the tremendous historical role played by the kolkhoz system with regard to the fate of the peasantry and our country as a whole. From a political standpoint, the kolkhoz system strengthened the Soviet State and its principal foundation -- the union of workers and peasants -- and it provided true conditions for participation by the peasants in controlling public production and in solving national problems. From an economic standpoint, the kolkhoz system provided socialism and communism with the advantages of large-scale production and it made it possible to develop the rural economy on a modern industrial basis. From a social standpoint, the kolkhoz system not only released the working peasantry from exploitation and poverty, but in addition it made it possible to establish a new system of social relationships in the rural areas, relationships which are bringing about an end to class differences in Soviet society.

Throughout its 50 years of existence, the kolkhoz system has withstood all tests and has fully confirmed the correctness and vital force of Lenin's ideas concerning cooperation, the importance of which is acquiring new quantitative and qualitative importance under the conditions of developed socialism.

By 1965, the post-war restoration of agriculture had been completed, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes enlarged and the machine-tractor stations reorganized, as a result of which all equipment was transferred over to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The agrarian sector of the economy had entered a new phase in its development, a phase of maximum intensification of agricultural production, its conversion over to an industrial basis and an acceleration in scientific-technical progress in this branch.

As a result of the consistent implementation of the party's new agrarian policies, the basis of which was expounded during the March (1965) Plenum of the CC CPSU, considerable quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in agriculture over the past 15 years. Modern agriculture has tremendous production potential at its disposal. Its fixed capital has reached 230 billion rubles and the availability of funds for kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by a factor of 3.5. Over a period of 15 years, the overall volume of capital investments in the development of this branch, for an entire complex of operations, amounted to approximately 400 billion rubles, or an increase of 3.6 times compared to the volume of such operations for all of the preceding years of Soviet rule. The power-worker ratio in agriculture was raised by a factor of 3. Every 8 years the pool of machines in the rural areas is renewed. More than 115 million head of large-horned cattle, 73.2 million hogs and 148 million sheep and goats are being maintained in the public sector. It accounts for more than 88 percent of all marketable agricultural output. There are 1.6 million certified specialists and approximately 4.5 million machine operators working in agricultural production. The final products of the country's agro-industrial complex, a source of which is the agricultural raw materials, constitute almost three fourths, including food goods -- more than one half, of the entire retail goods turnover of state and cooperative trade.

While steadily following a course aimed at further improving the welfare of the Soviet people, the Communist Party is devoting constant attention to the practical realization of the program developed for this purpose for intensifying agricultural production as the principal source for satisfying the vital requirements of the people. The party and government have defined specialization and concentration in agricultural production based upon inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration as the principal trend for agricultural development based upon intensification.

Inter-farm cooperation at the present time, in terms of both its efficiency and effectiveness, is valued more highly than all preceding forms of production cooperation in the rural areas. It is characterized by a combining of the efforts of large-scale agricultural enterprises -- kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A new and large-scale concentration of agricultural production is being carried out, one which is accompanied by intensified specialization and radical changes in the nature of production.

In speaking before the July (1970) Plenum of the CC CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev stated: "By means of specialization and concentration of agricultural production based upon inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration, our agriculture, utilizing the advantages offered by the socialist system, will be able to accelerate considerably the rates for its own development and satisfy more completely the increasing requirements of the country for food goods and industrial raw materials."

Two principal trends emerge from the specialization and concentration of agricultural production. The first -- a reduction in the number of branches at multi-branch farms, as a result of which the multi-branch farms (multi-purpose) are converted into specialized farms. The second trend is associated with organizing highly specialized farms for the production of the same product or a portion of it. Highly specialized enterprises are created both on the basis of special purpose state capital investments and based upon combining the funds and material and labor resources of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and a number of other enterprises.

The creation and activities of inter-farm formations are based upon the principles of voluntariness in joint collaboration, the use of a scientific approach for selecting the organizational forms for cooperation, retaining the economic independence of its participants, democratic centralism in exercising control over joint production and material interest on the part of both the collectives of enterprises and individual workers in achieving the chief goal of specialization and concentration -- a considerable increase in the production and sale of products to the state, improvements in the quality of the products, growth in labor productivity and a reduction in expenditures.

The development of specialization and concentration based upon inter-farm cooperation opens up broad opportunities for greater and highly marketable production and for creating different forms for organizing agricultural production and controlling it, depending upon the specific natural-climatic and economic conditions.

Today there are six principal organizational forms for inter-farm cooperation and agroindustrial integration within the USSR Ministry of Agriculture system: inter-farm enterprises (organizations); kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state enterprises engaged in carrying out individual production functions based upon the principles of inter-farm cooperation; agro-industrial enterprises; production associations; agroindustrial associations and scientific-production associations.

In 1980, there were more than 9,600 inter-farm formations in agriculture throughout the country, including 1,700 enterprises for the production of agricultural output, 2,600 organizations for providing services for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and 3,100 -- for construction and the production of construction materials. Of 5,000 kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises engaged in carrying out individual production functions based upon inter-farm cooperation, 1,700 are engaged in the fattening of large-horned cattle, 150 -- in the production of pork and 600 -- in the raising of first heifers. Prior to the end of 1980, there were more than 500 production and agro-industrial associations within the system of agriculture alone.

During the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the following volumes were obtained on an inter-farm basis: 1.6 million tons of meat or 11 percent of the entire volume of meat production in the country's public sector and 10 million tons of mixed feed and feed mixtures, or approximately 15 percent of their overall production. The construction organizations performed almost 5 billion rubles worth of work, or 40 percent of their overall volume on the farms of citizens. Inter-farm organizations provided the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with 1.4 billion rubles worth of services.

Inter-farm cooperation in the sphere of agricultural services is developing in a successful manner. In 1980 there were more than 2,000 inter-farm enterprises and organizations which carried out work and performed services valued at almost 950 million rubles.

Based upon combining forces and resources, the agricultural enterprises are creating forestry farms, rest homes, enterprises for providing technical and agrochemical services for kolkhozes and sovkhozes and so forth.

Large-scale specialized inter-farm formations are promoting the intensification of agricultural production, a strengthening of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz economies and also the introduction into production operations of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress, scientific organization of labor, modern methods of control and also rapid solutions for the problems of the rural areas. The need for extensive implementation of inter-farm cooperation derives from further development of Lenin's teaching concerning cooperation and it signifies a qualitatively new stage in the development of the agrarian sector of the economy. Not only individual farms but large-scale and highly mechanized ones are participating in cooperation today and not only agricultural enterprises and their associations but also state plants for the processing of agricultural raw materials and organizations associated with providing services for agriculture. In the process, a considerable increase has taken place in the level of collectivization of kolkhoz-cooperative property, with a new type of enterprise being organized based upon state-kolkhoz ownership.

Almost all of the kolkhozes and more than two thirds of the sovkhozes are participating in a different type of inter-farm formations. The development of inter-kolkhoz, kolkhoz-sovkhoz (state-cooperative) associations and also agrarian-industrial formations -- is one of the principal means for gradually merging the two forms of ownership into a single national ownership.

Under modern conditions, cooperation between the private plots of citizens and public production is undergoing extensive development. As a component part of the country's socialist agrarian sector, these plots are developing in a planned manner based upon strengthening their contacts with kolkhozes, sovkhozes and inter-farm enterprises and they are making a definite contribution towards solving the task assigned during the 26th CPSU Congress with regard to ensuring that the population is continuously supplied with highly valuable food products.

A developed socialist society has been built in our country and the creation of the logistical base for communism is being carried out. A number of Socialist Bloc countries are close to reaching the point of developed socialism. In the area of interrelationships, the countries in the socialist camp are encountering a need for achieving closer interaction in economic development and satisfying more completely the diverse requirements aimed at constantly improving the welfare of the people. And this is associated with the planned formation in each country of a branch structure which will take into account the benefits and advantages of international production specialization and concentration.

For more than a quarter of a century, the work of the Permanent Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid in the field of agriculture and its role have increased immeasurably since that period during the 1960's when the majority of the Socialist Bloc countries first began creating large-scale state and cooperative agrarian enterprises. At that time the work of the committee consisted of promoting collaboration in the area of trade and in developing measures for the industrialization of agriculture and the mutual exchange of plans for new equipment and technologies. Today it embraces practically all branches of the agrarian sectors in fraternal countries.

Further social division of labor and the concentration of joint efforts in solving the more vital problems of agricultural production have made it possible for the CEMA member states to achieve eminent successes. It is sufficient to state that with a population equal to one tenth of the world's population, the CEMA member countries are supplying almost one third of the world's industrial production. Roughly over the past two decades the production of agricultural products in these countries increased on the average by more than 1.5 times. During the last five-year period and compared to 1961-1965, the average annual gross yield of grain (grain and pulse crops) increased by a factor of 1.6.

Growth in the cropping power of agricultural crops in the CEMA member countries has been promoted by the fruitful interaction in plant breeding and seed production and in the organization of international strain testing of these crops. The mutual deliveries of high quality seed and planting stock are becoming more intensive.

A great amount of attention is being given to the successful development of livestock production. For almost 20 years now, collaboration has been carried out in the mutual deliveries of pedigree animals and hybrid poultry and semen from the best producer-bulls. International specialization in and the mutual use of gene funds for large-horned cattle, hogs and sheep are being carried out on an extensive scale. Industrial methods for conducting livestock production operations are being introduced into production operations successfully. Collaboration in solving the problems of increasing the production of feed protein and developing feed production on the whole is expanding.

A tremendous amount of joint work is being carried out in connection with increasing the intensification of agriculture through the mechanization and electrification of production. An international system of machines for the all-round mechanization of agriculture and forestry is being successfully developed and improved, the joint testing of agricultural equipment is being expanded and measures are being carried out aimed at unifying and standardizing the machines and increasing their variety. Considerable experience has been accumulated in the use of chemical processes in agriculture and in land reclamation, the extensive distribution of which promises great benefits.

All of this underscores the fact that the effectiveness of scientific-technical collaboration, as outlined in the DTsPS /dolgovremennaya tselevaya programma sotrudnichestva; long-term special purpose program for collaboration/ in agriculture and which calls for more extensive and thorough development of specific integration processes, is constantly increasing. At the present time, approximately 300 scientific-research institutes and organizations of CEMA member states are carrying out such work on more than 100 different and vitally important themes.

With each passing year, agrarian integration among the CEMA member states becomes more diverse in nature, as it becomes enriched with new forms of collaboration and promotes improvements in the welfare of the fraternal nations. Collaboration among the CEMA member states is based upon a deliberate, planned and mutual reinforcement and optimization of their national and economic structures and upon the formation of deep-seated and stable relationships for cooperation in the leading branches of production, science and engineering -- this is still a higher stage in the division of labor and a higher stage in socialist economic integration. The economic integration of socialist countries is a complicated process. However, its successful development is determined to a considerable degree by the creative use of the historical experience of the socialist transformation of USSR agriculture based upon the Leninist cooperative plan.

The ideologists of the modern bourgeoisie are striving to discredit in every possible way the ideas of Lenin's teachings concerning the agrarian problem and they are distorting the achievements of our country and the successes of the Socialist Bloc countries in economic development. But the facts of history convincingly disprove the utterances of these bourgeois falsifiers, they refute the lies and slander being spread by them, they strengthen the authority of the fraternal countries in the international arena and they confirm the unfading vitality and creativity of Marxist-Leninist teachings on the agrarian problem.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

REIMBURSING AGRICULTURE FOR NEW, HIGHER WHOLESALE PRICES

Moscow FINANSY SSSR in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 56-59

/Article by L.P. Matveyeva, department head in Agricultural Financing Administration of USSR Ministry of Finance : "Compensation To Agriculture for Additional Expenditures Associated With the New Wholesale Prices and Rates"/

/Text/ During the past few years, a considerable increase has taken place in the proportion of fuel and raw materials being obtained in the northern and eastern regions of the country, the mining-geological conditions for extracting these materials in regions developed earlier have deteriorated, expenditures for protecting the environment have increased, large-scale measures have been carried out aimed at regulating wages and increases have taken place in the amortization norms. All of this has brought about an increase in production expenses in a number of branches of industry, especially in the fuel and raw materials branches, and it has led to unprofitable operations in the mining of coal, lumbering and in the production of thermal energy.

At the same time, an extremely high level of profitability has developed in some branches and this has lowered the interest of associations and enterprises in observing thrift regimes and lowering production costs. Moreover, the wholesale prices and rates established based mainly upon the 1967 prices have become obsolete and no longer reflect the changes taking place in the structure of industrial production and in the distribution of the productive forces, nor do they conform to the modern conditions for production and output sales.

In order to strengthen the role played by wholesale prices and rates in the economic stimulation of scientific-technical progress, in achieving strict economies in the use of fuel-energy resources, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, raw materials and other materials in the national economy, improving the quality of products and fully reflecting the socially necessary expenditures for their production in the prices, new and higher wholesale prices for the production of goods and rates for the use of electric and thermal power were developed and introduced into operations commencing 1 January 1982. It was established that they must not entail additional uncompensated expenditures in agriculture.

In this regard, a determination has been made concerning compensation to agriculture for additional expenditures associated with raising the wholesale prices for industrial products and the rates for electric and thermal power, in accordance with the system and conditions for providing reimbursement from the budget for the difference between the prices placed in operation for mineral fertilizers, tractors, motor vehicles and their trailers and agricultural machines and the prices at which these products are being sold today to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, inter-farm enterprises and organizations and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations. Two price handbooks are in effect: wholesale for industry and wholesale factory prices for agriculture. The equipment, spare parts, batteries, belts and hardware made available through the supply organizations of USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika are sold to the agricultural organizations and enterprises in accordance with the new wholesale prices, with a reduction according to a coefficient which is based upon the existing ratio between the effective prices and those introduced; the additional expenses arising from an increase in the prices for petroleum products are compensated for in accordance with the system and under the conditions set forth in Instruction No 44 of the USSR Ministry of Finance dated 6 May 1978, through the financial organs; additional expenses for other logistical resources, services and work of a production nature are also compensated by the financial organs from the union budget, by means of reductions in the wholesale prices.

The system for compensating agriculture for additional expenses associated with an increase in the wholesale prices and rates is set forth in Instruction No 4/422/4/67-7/8 of Minfin /Ministry of Finance/, Gosbank, Minsel'khoz /Ministry of Agriculture/ and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika dated 12 January 1982.

Goskomtsen /State Price Committee/, Minfin, Minsel'khoz and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika have developed reductions, based upon coefficients for increased costs for industrial products, thermal and electric power and for work and services rendered for agriculture, in conformity with which the financial organs must compensate the agricultural enterprises and organizations, by means of the budget, for the total amount of increased costs. The reductions from the wholesale prices are computed independent of the actual change in the prices and rates by groups of goods, in percentages of the cost for: standing timber -- 50, construction and timber materials -- 25; remaining products of a production-technical nature -- 15; repairs and technical servicing and other services and work of a production nature -- 12. The reductions from wholesale prices per ton of petroleum products: domestic stove fuel -- 32 rubles; kerosene for technical purposes -- 28; motor fuel -- 21; heating oil -- 12 rubles.

When applying the reductions, it should be borne in mind that for motor vehicle gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil (aviation, motor and tractor and diesel), tires for operational needs, petroleum asphalt, mixed feed, BVD /belkovo-vitaminnyye dobavki; protein-vitamin additives/, urea concentrate supplied by the enterprises of USSR Minzag /Ministry of Procurements/, the wholesale prices for the consumers did not change. Moreover, the prices decreased for chemical plant protection agents, anti-biotics of a non-medical nature, fermentation preparations, premixes, radio, telephone and telegraph communication equipment and computer equipment and services. Thus, no reductions are being employed for these products. They do not cover freight shipments by all types of transport or products sold at retail prices, or electric power for satisfying the production requirements of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises; thermal power supplied to hothouse-hotbed farms; gas supply lines for poultry factories and specialized hothouse-hotbed farms, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and livestock production complexes of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, since the prices for these products also remain the same for the agricultural consumers.

The amounts of the reductions were approved in Decree No 16 of USSR Goskomtsen dated 12 January 1982 and they were presented in Supplement No 5 to Instruction No 4/422/4/67-7/8 of Minfin, Gosbank, Minsel'khoz and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika dated 12 January 1982.

Compensation for the additional expenditures caused by raised wholesale prices for tractors, motor vehicles and their trailers, agricultural machines and mineral fertilizers sold to agricultural enterprises by the supply organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya of USSR Minsel'khoz is carried out in conformity with the 30 June 1967 letters of Minfin, Gosbank and USSR Soyuzsel'khoztekhnika and the 18 March 1980 letter of Minfin, Gosbank and USSR Minsel'khoz. The supply organizations pay the manufacturing plants for the above-mentioned deliveries in accordance with the wholesale prices for industry placed in operation on 1 January 1982 and they sell them at prices established for the sale of such goods to agricultural enterprises, with trade price markups which were also placed in operation on 1 January 1982. The difference between the wholesale prices placed in operation on 1 January 1982 and those at which these products are sold to the agricultural enterprises is reimbursed to the organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya of USSR Minsel'khoz, on a centralized basis using funds from the union budget. Prior to reimbursement, it is covered by USSR Gosbank credit extended to these organizations.

The total amounts for the difference in prices for agricultural machines and mineral fertilizers are determined based upon the accounting journals for the shipping and sale of goods, which are maintained in the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya associations, by sales types and forms: from a storehouse, direct delivery with participation in the accounts, on a prepaid basis for the consumer, and also for machines for which prices were established for agriculture, for spare parts, equipment, hardware and belts for which reductions are being employed and other goods. Twice each month the mentioned associations prepare a summary (see Table on following page) on the totals for the difference presented to Gosbank (the data in the summaries is conditional).

Twice each month, based upon this summary, Gosbank transfers the total amount of the difference due to special loan accounts of the organizations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya, while at the same time transferring them to the appropriate offices of Gosbank for applying to the accounts "Difference in Prices for Agricultural Machines" or "Difference in Prices for Mineral Fertilizers."

Compensation for the additional expenditures of agricultural enterprises enumerated in Supplement No 1 to the above-mentioned instruction of Minfin, Gosbank, Minsel'khoz and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, for spare parts, equipment, batteries, belts and hardware sold by the supply organizations of USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, is made by the organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika through the use of reductions -- 15 percent of the wholesale prices of industry and the supply price markups in effect on 1 January 1982. The reduction presented to the agricultural enterprises is reimbursed to the organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika by the institutes of Gosbank and also on the basis of a summary (see second summary).

In the bills presented to the consumers by the organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika for spare parts, equipment, batteries, belts and hardware, the wholesale

SUMMARY

of total amounts of difference in prices for mineral fertilizers released from storehouses for direct shipments (agricultural machines), subject to reimbursement from the union budget during the period from 1 to 15 January

(in rubles - kopecks)

Number of accounting journal for the shipment and sale of goods	Cost of goods (less trade price markup) released from storehouses and shipped direct		Difference subject to reimbursement
	In industrial prices introduced on 1 Jan. 1982	In prices estab. for sale to agric. consumers	
5	300,000	250,000	50,000
6	70,000	63,000	7,000
7	20,000	18,000	2,000
Total	390,000	331,000	59,000

prices and price markups in effect on 1 January 1982, the overall cost of the goods with a price markup, the amount and total reduction computed based upon 15 percent of the value of the goods in wholesale prices, with the addition of an appropriate supply markup and also the total amount to be paid by the agricultural enterprise are all shown.

The bills made out to agricultural enterprises for goods the rise in cost of which is compensated through USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika must not include items of other commodity groups the rise in cost of which is compensated to the farms directly by the financial organs. The stamp "Compensated Through USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika" is affixed to bills for which the additional expenditures are compensated through the organizations of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika. The stamp is affixed by a price economist or other individual within the Goskomsel'khoztekhnika organizations who is responsible for checking upon the correctness of the wholesale prices and price markups of the bills as submitted.

When issuing compensation for additional expenditures resulting from raised wholesale prices for petroleum products, one should be guided by Instruction No 44 of the USSR Ministry of Finance dated 6 May 1978 and Letter No 101 of the USSR Ministry of Finance dated 28 May 1981. The enterprises for whom these expenses are compensated are listed in Supplement No 1 to the instruction and letter. The total amounts of the compensation are determined based upon the funds allocated and the established reductions in rubles per ton.

For computing the compensation, the petroleum products organizations present the financial departments of the agricultural enterprises with extracts from the fund notices with an indication as to the quantity of petroleum products by types. Based upon these extracts, the financial organs prepare a list which serves as an order for transferring reimbursement for the additional expenses to the agricultural consumers from the union budget. No compensation is authorized for additional expenditures incurred for petroleum products procured over and above the funds allocated.

SUMMARY

of total amounts of reductions from wholesale prices for spare parts, equipment, batteries, belts and hardware released from storehouses and shipped directly, which are subject to compensation using union budgetary funds, during the period from 1 to 15 January

(in rubles - kopecks)

Number of accounting journal for shipping and sale of goods	Cost of goods released from storehouses and shipped directly, with a trade price markup in industrial prices which became effective on 1 January 1982	Reduction in percentages of cost of group of goods having a price markup (15)	Total amounts of reductions subject to compensation
1	8,800	15	1,320
2	3,300	15	495
3	9,900	15	1,485
Total	22,000	15	3,300

The same holds true for motor vehicle gasoline and for the issuing of petroleum products to outside consumers by enterprises and organizations which receive compensation for additional expenditures based upon wholesale prices and without reductions. The total amount of reductions extended to them for petroleum products released to outside consumers is credited towards the restoration of budgetary credit, allocated for compensating for the additional expenditures incurred in connection with the raised prices for the petroleum products. Thus the agricultural enterprises inform the financial organs regarding the quantities of petroleum products released to the outside organizations and the total amount of reductions subject to be restored to the budget; they are considered when computing the compensation for petroleum products for the next quarter. Such a system for compensating for additional expenditures concerned with petroleum products (including motor vehicle gasoline) is extended to cover the experimental-production farms of USSR Minvodkhoz /Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources/.

The additional expenditures of agricultural enterprises for lumber and construction materials, coal and other types of solid fuel, liquefied gas, metals, highway-construction, land reclamation and forestry equipment, industrial and special machines, specialized motor vehicles, forestry materials and other goods, in connection with the increasing rates for electrical and thermal power and network gas, provided by state supply organizations and suppliers, and additional expenditures in connection with the introduction of new wholesale prices for the repair and technical servicing of enterprises of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and other ministries and departments, with supply markups, with tax payments and with the cost of work aimed at the radical improvement of land, paid for by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in conformity with existing legislation -- all of this is compensated for on a monthly basis through the financial organs, based upon lists of the actual bills paid.

The agricultural enterprises pay for the goods, work and services mentioned above according to the wholesale prices, using trade markups and rates which became effective 1 January 1982.

In order to obtain compensation, the agricultural enterprises compose lists of bills for goods paid for and services rendered, using the following form.

Krasnyy Partizan Kolkhoz
Special loan account No 00710
at the Pushkinskiy Department of USSR Gosbank

List of Bills No 1
5 February 1982

for compensation for additional expenditures associated with an increase in the wholesale prices for industrial products and in the rates for electrical and thermal energy and other services

(in rubles - kopecks)

Number of bill and payment authorization	Organization which incurred bill	Type of groups of goods and services	Value of goods and services paid for at industr. prices and rates, placed in oper. on 1 Jan 1982, with establ. price markups	Reductions in % of value of groups of goods and services	Total amount of reductions subject to compensation
1	Pushkinskiy Raysel'khoztekhnika	Construc. materials*	4,500	25	1,125
2	Pushkino office of Snabsbyt	Equipment	1,500	15	225
3	Pushkinskiy Raysel'khoztekhnika	Cap. rep. of tractor K-701	5,800	12	696
Total			11,800		2046

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* The amount of compensation for construction and timber materials is determined without trade price markups.

In those instances where material values are paid for on the basis of bills for the financing of capital investments, the agricultural enterprises compose an individual list for these bills. It is signed by the leader and chief bookkeeper of the enterprise and each month, no later than the 10th day of the following month, it is presented to the financial department at the enterprise. Bills containing the stamp "Compensated through Goskomsel'khoztekhnika USSR" or bills for payment for which no reductions were employed are not included on the list.

Over a 10 day period, a worker attached to the rayfo /rayon finance office/ who is responsible for these functions carries out a check to see that the list was composed correctly, that reductions were employed and thereafter he determines the total amount subject to compensation and submits the list to the bookkeeper of the financial organ. On the basis of the list the bookkeeper writes out payment authorizations using the established form and sends them to the bank.

An institute of Gosbank transfers to the accounts of the agricultural enterprises -- special loan, computed bills for the financing of capital investments, depending upon which bill was used in payment for the goods -- funds from the union budget in accordance with Section 221, Article 20 "Compensation for additional agricultural expenditures associated with the introduction of new wholesale prices for industrial output and the rates for electric and thermal power."

Those enterprises and organizations which are compensated for additional expenditures associated with raised wholesale prices, by means of the budget, are set forth in Supplement No 1 to Instruction No 4/422/4/67-7/8 of Minfin, Gosbank, Minsel'khoz and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

It should be borne in mind that, in accordance with the established system, collective fisheries and inter-farm enterprises in the fishing economy are compensated only for agricultural production expenditures; such compensation is not extended to cover work associated with the procurement and processing of fish.

The additional expenditures caused by an increase in wholesale prices, in connection with construction-installation work carried out by state contractual organizations for agricultural enterprises, will be compensated during 1982 and 1983 by means of budgetary appropriations for those carrying out the work; the agricultural enterprises will maintain accounts with them in accordance with the estimated prices and rates in effect up until 1 January 1982.

Since inter-farm facilities and their subordinate enterprises and organizations are compensated for the increased costs caused by the new wholesale prices and rates, in conformity with the 12 January 1982 instruction of Minfin, Gosbank, Minsel'khoz and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the accounts for work performed by them on a contractual basis, for all clients, are maintained in accordance with the estimated prices and rates which were in effect up until 1 January 1982, with construction materials and other products being released according to the existing prices without compensation from the budget.

The agricultural enterprises are responsible for accuracy in the list of bills presented to the financial organs.

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August 19, 1982